

Package ‘MALDIrppa’

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MALDIrppa-package	<i>MALDI mass spectra robust pre-processing and analysis</i>
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Description

This package provides procedures for quality control and robust pre-processing and analysis of MALDI mass spectrometry data based on objects and methods from the [MALDIquant](#) package. Moreover, it includes some additional functionalities and data summary and management tools.

Details

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addMetadata	<i>Add metadata to AbstractMassObject class objects</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function adds metadata to the metaData slot of an [AbstractMassObject-class](#) class object.

Usage

```
addMetadata(x, metadata, pos)
```

Arguments

x	List of AbstractMassObject-class (MassSpectra or MassPeaks) class objects.
metadata	Vector containing the metadata to be included for each element of x (same length as x).
pos	Position of the new metadata within the metaData slot list of each element of x.

Value

List of [AbstractMassObject-class](#) class objects including the new metadata in their metaData slot.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
data(type)    # metadata

# Add metadata

info <- paste("Spectrum No.", 1:length(spectra)) # Artificial metadata vector

spectra2 <- addMetadata(spectra, info, 1)

# Check info in metaData slot

spectra2[[1]]@metaData
```

alignPeaks

Compact peak alignment process for MassPeaks objects

Description

This function provides a single command for selecting anchor peaks, peak alignment and binning of [MassPeaks](#) class objects ([MALDIquant](#) package). It also deals with alignment-related issues found in high-resolution mass spectrometry data.

Usage

```
alignPeaks(x, minFreq = 0.9, tolerance = 0.003, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassPeaks class objects.
minFreq	Minimum relative frequency of a peak over x to be considered as anchor peak for alignment (see referencePeaks).
tolerance	Maximal deviation in peak masses to be considered as identical (see referencePeaks , binPeaks).
...	

Details

See [warpMassPeaks](#) and [binPeaks](#) in the [MALDIquant](#) package for details about the alignment and binning algorithms. Note that [alignPeaks](#) applies an additional binning round which helps to correct for misalignment issues found after using the default `strict` or `relaxed` bin creation rules in high-resolution mass spectrometry data.

Value

A list of [MassPeaks](#) class objects with aligned peaks along a common m/z range.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# Some pre-processing

spectra <- screenSpectra(spectra)$fspectra
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)

# Peak alignment

peaks <- alignPeaks(peaks, minFreq = 0.8)
```

countPeaks

Count the number of peaks in MassPeaks objects

Description

This function provides the number of peaks of each element of a list of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Usage

```
countPeaks(x)
```

Arguments

x A list of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Value

A vector consisting of the number of peaks for each peak profile in x.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# Some pre-processing

spectra <- screenSpectra(spectra)$spectra
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)

# Count peaks

npeaks <- countPeaks(peaks)
```

deletePeaks	<i>Delete peaks from a MassPeaks objects</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function deletes peaks of height (intensity) below a given value in [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Usage

```
deletePeaks(x, min = NULL)
```

Arguments

x A list of [MassPeaks](#) objects.
min Lower threshold used to discard a peak.

Details

This functions takes a list of [MassPeaks](#) objects and filters out peaks of height (intensity) falling below the given minimum value.

Value

A filtered list of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# Some pre-processing

spectra <- screenSpectra(spectra)$spectra
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)

# Delete peaks of intensity < 30

peaks <- deletePeaks(peaks, min = 30)
```

detectOutliers	<i>Detection of outlying mass peak profiles</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function identifies outlying cases in a collection of processed mass peak profiles. It can be applied either on peak intensities or binary data (peak presence/absence patterns). It allows to specify a grouping factor in order to execute the procedure at the desired level of aggregation.

Usage

```
detectOutliers(x, by = NULL, binary = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassSpectrum objects containing processed peaks.
by	If given, a grouping variable (factor or numeric) subsetting the data.
binary	Logical value. It indicates whether the procedure must be applied on either peak intensities (FALSE, default) or on binary peak presence/absence patterns (TRUE).
...	Optional arguments for the robust outlier detection method.

Details

This function marks samples with mass peak profiles that largely deviates from other samples at the given aggregation level. It uses robust methods for the detection of multivariate outliers applied on metric multidimensional scaling (MDS) coordinates (Euclidean distance is used for peak intensities and binary distance for binary profiles; see [dist](#)). The number of MDS coordinates used is generally set to $p = \text{floor}(n/2)$, where n is the number of samples in the target subset. This is an upper cap recommended for the computation of the robust MCD estimator by [covMcd](#). However, that rule of thumb can still generate matrix singularity problems with [covMcd](#) in some cases. When

this occurs `detectOutliers` further reduces `p` to use the maximum number of MDS coordinates giving rise to a non-singular covariance matrix ($\min(p) = 2$ in any case). The adaptive multivariate outlier detection algorithm was adapted from the `mvoutlier` package.

Value

If `by = NULL`, a logical vector of length equal to the number of elements of `x` indicating outlying samples by `TRUE`. Otherwise, a 2-column `data.frame` is generated which includes such a logical vector along with the grouping variable given in `by`.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
data(type) # metadata

# Some pre-processing

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra,meta=type)
spectra <- sc.results$spectra # filtered mass spectra
type <- sc.results$fmata # filtered metadata
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)
peaks <- alignPeaks(peaks, minFreq = 0.8)

# Find outlying samples at isolate level

## Not run:
out <- detectOutliers(peaks, by = type$isolate)

# From peak presence/absence patterns

out.binary <- detectOutliers(peaks, by = type$isolate, binary = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

importSpectra

Convert mass spectra from text files into MassSpectrum objects

Description

This function allows to import collections of mass spectra stored in individual text files into a list of `MassSpectrum` objects.

Usage

```
importSpectra(where = getwd())
```

Arguments

where	Path to the folder where the text files are stored (default: current working directory).
-------	--

Details

This functions works with dat, csv or txt file types containing two columns: the first one referring to common m/z values and the second one to intensities (using single-space separator between both and no column names). It reads all the files in the given folder and creates a list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects. For importing data from more specialised file formats we refer the reader to the package [MALDIquantForeign](#).

Value

A list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects.

Examples

```
# Create fake mass spectrometry data

s1 <- cbind(1:20, rlnorm(20))
s2 <- cbind(1:20, rlnorm(20))
s3 <- cbind(1:20, rlnorm(20))

current <- getwd()
dir.create(paste(getwd(), "/example", sep=""))
setwd(paste(getwd(), "/example", sep=""))

write.table(s1, file="s1.csv", row.names = FALSE, col.names = FALSE, sep=" ")
write.table(s2, file="s2.csv", row.names = FALSE, col.names = FALSE, sep=" ")
write.table(s3, file="s3.csv", row.names = FALSE, col.names = FALSE, sep=" ")

# Import files in ~/example and arrange into a list of MassSpectrum objects

spectra <- importSpectra()

# Delete example folder and back to original working directory
unlink(getwd(), recursive = TRUE)
setwd(current)
```

peakPatterns

Display peak presence/absence patterns

Description

This function displays the patterns of peak presence and absence in an intensity matrix as generated from [intensityMatrix](#).

Usage

```
peakPatterns(x, abs.lab = NA, barplot = TRUE,  
            axis.lab = c("m/z", "Index"), bar.col = "red3",  
            cell.col = c("white", "dodgerblue"), grid = FALSE,  
            grid.col = "black", grid.lty = "dotted", cex.axis = 0.5,  
            cex.lab = 0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix , data.frame or a list of MassPeaks objects.
abs.lab	Unique label used to denote peak absence in x (NA, default).
barplot	Logical value indicating whether a barplot of relative peak frequency across samples is displayed (TRUE, default).
axis.lab	Vector of axis labels in the c("x", "y") format.
bar.col	Colour of the bars in the barplot.
cell.col	Vector of colours for the table cells (format c("col.absence", "col.presence")).
grid	Logical value indicating whether gridlines are added (FALSE, default).
grid.col	Colour of the gridlines ("black", default).
grid.lty	Style of the gridlines ("dotted", default. See lty in par).
cex.axis	Axis tick labels scaling factor relative to default.
cex.lab	Axis labels scaling factor relative to default.
...	Other arguments.

Details

The peak presence/absence patterns are displayed by rows from the first (top) to the last (bottom) sample in the data set x over the range of common m/z points. Positive peaks are by default represented by coloured cells whereas zero or absent peaks are left blank. A barplot on the top margins shows the relative frequency of a peak at each m/z point across samples.

See Also

See [intensityMatrix](#).

Examples

```

# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
data(type) # metadata

# Some pre-processing

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra,meta=type)
spectra <- sc.results$fspectra # filtered mass spectra
type <- sc.results$fmata # filtered metadata
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)
peaks <- alignPeaks(peaks, minFreq = 0.8)

# Display patterns across all data

peakPatterns(peaks)

# Check results within isolate 280

peakPatterns(peaks[type$Isolate=="280"])

```

plot.scSpectra

Graphical summary of screenSpectra objects

Description

This is a plot method for `scSpectra` objects that displays the results from applying `screenSpectra` to identify potential faulty, low-quality raw mass spectra.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'scSpectra'
plot(x, type = c("index", "hist", "casewise"), breaks = 30,
     labels = FALSE, col = "green3", ...)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>scSpectra</code> object as generated by screenSpectra .
<code>type</code>	Type of graphical display.
<code>breaks</code>	Number of break points for plotting a histogram when <code>type = "hist"</code> (default = 30).
<code>labels</code>	Vector of labels for the mass spectra (default = FALSE, no labels).
<code>col</code>	Colour for the histogram bars when <code>type = "hist"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments.

Details

For `type = "index"` (default) the upper and lower fences used to declare a mass spectrum as potentially low-quality are shown along with their A scores (see [screenSpectra](#) for details). Point labels can be added using the `labels` argument (either a position index when `labels = TRUE` or a given vector of labels; see examples below). For `type = "hist"` a histogram of the distribution of the A scores is produced along with the tolerance fences. Finally, `type = "casewise"` displays interactively the marked spectra for visual inspection.

See Also

See [screenSpectra](#) and [summary.scSpectra](#).

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra objects
data(type)    # metadata

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra)
plot(sc.results)
plot(sc.results, labels = TRUE)
plot(sc.results, labels = type$SpectID)
plot(sc.results, type = "hist")
## Not run:
plot(sc.results, type = "casewise", labels = type$SpectID)

## End(Not run)
```

rawToPeaks

Create list of [MassPeaks](#) objects

Description

This is an auxiliary function to create a list of [MassPeaks](#) objects from raw data.

Usage

```
rawToPeaks(mz, I)
```

Arguments

mz	Vector of m/z values.
I	Matrix of peak intensity values.

Details

This functions creates a list of [MassPeaks](#) objects from a vector of common m/z values and a matrix of column vectors of peak intensities for a collections of mass peak profiles. The column names are used to label the elements of the list.

Value

A list of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

rawToSpectra	<i>Create list of MassSpectrum objects</i>
--------------	--

Description

This is an auxiliary function to create a list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects from raw data.

Usage

```
rawToSpectra(mz, I)
```

Arguments

mz	Vector of m/z values.
I	Matrix of intensity values.

Details

This functions creates a list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects from a vector of common m/z values and a matrix of column vectors of intensities for a collections of mass spectra. The column names are used to label the elements of the list.

Value

A list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects.

See Also

See [importSpectra](#).

redResolution	<i>Reduce resolution of MassSpectrum objects</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function allows to obtain a lighter version of a list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects by decreasing their m/z resolution.

Usage

```
redResolution(x, by = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassSpectrum objects.
by	Number of times reduction (by = 1, default).

Details

This function reduces the resolution of mass spectra by eliminating a regular sequence of m/z sampling points in steps given by the argument by. For example, specifying by = 2 means to reduce the length and memory usage of the signal by a half approximately.

Value

A list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects.

Examples

```
# Load example data
data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
# Reduce resolution by a half
spectra.LowRes <- redResolution(spectra, by = 2)
```

screenSpectra *Identification of potentially low-quality raw mass spectra*

Description

This function implements a quality control check to help in the identification of possibly faulty, low-quality raw mass spectra. It computes an atypicality score and labels suspicious profiles for further inspection and filtering.

Usage

```
screenSpectra(x, meta = NULL, threshold = 1.5, estimator = c("Q", "MAD"),
              method = c("adj.boxplot", "boxplot", "ESD", "Hampel", "RC"),
              nd = 1, lambda = 0.5, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassSpectrum objects.
meta	(optional) Matrix or vector containing metadata associated to x. Typically a data matrix including spectrum ID, biotype, replicate number, etc. for each element of x.
threshold	Multiplicative factor used in computing the upper and lower fences to determine passes and failures. It is related to the actual method used to compute the fences (see method). Typically, threshold = 1.5 (default value) for the boxplot rules, and threshold = 3 for the others.
estimator	Robust scale estimator used: Q: robust location-free scale estimate (default, see Qn function in robustbase package). More efficient than MAD and adequate for non-symmetric distributions. MAD: median absolute deviance scale estimate. Very robust and preferred for fairly symmetric distributions.
method	Method used to compute upper and lower fences for the identification of atypical mass spectra. boxplot: standard boxplot rule based on the first and third quartiles and the interquartile range. adj.boxplot: extension of boxplot rule for strongly asymmetric data (default). ESD: extreme studentized deviation method. Based on the mean and the standard deviation of the data. Typically used with threshold = 3 (three-sigma rule). Hampel: robust version of the ESD method based on the median and the median absolute deviance estimate (MAD). RC: as Hampel's but replacing MAD by Rousseeuw & Croux (1993)'s Qn as scale estimate.
nd	Order for the derivative function of the mass spectra (default = 1).
lambda	Weight given to each component of the atypicality score (values in [0, 1], default = 0.5, see details below).
...	Other arguments.

Details

The procedure computes an atypicality score (A score) based on a weighted function of two components: (1) a robust scale estimator (Q or MAD) of the n-order derivative (computed using Savitzky-Golay smoothing filter) of scaled mass spectra and (2) the median intensity of the signals. Given a method to determine tolerance fences, a mass spectrum is labelled as potentially faulty, low-quality according to the magnitude of its A score. The `adj.boxplot` method based on the Q scale estimator and equal weights to both components ($\lambda = 0.5$) are the default options. The greater λ the higher the weight given to the scale estimator in the A score. The function produces summaries and a list of mass spectra and (if given) associated metadata in which the identified cases were filtered out.

Value

An object of class `scSpectra` with elements:

<code>fspectra</code>	List of mass spectra (<code>MassSpectrum</code> class) with potential low-quality cases filtered out.
<code>fmeta</code>	Associated filtered metadata (<code>data.frame</code> object).
<code>est.table</code>	Results table showing the mass spectra ID, A score and label (pass/failure).
<code>...</code>	Other details (see method summary.scSpectra for <code>scSpectra</code> objects).

See Also

See methods [summary.scSpectra](#) and [plot.scSpectra](#) for `scSpectra` objects.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra objects
data(type)    # metadata

# Results using different settings

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra)
sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra, type)
sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra, type, method = "RC")
sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra, type, threshold = 3, estimator = "MAD", method = "Hampel")

# Numerical and graphical summary

summary(sc.results)
plot(sc.results)

# Save filtered data for further pre-processing

filtered.spectra <- sc.results$fspectra
filtered.type <- sc.results$fmeta
```

`snrPeaks`*Extract signal-to-noise ratio thresholds from MassPeaks objects*

Description

This function extracts the thresholds used to determine peaks from mass spectra based on signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) (threshold equal to $\text{SNR} \times \text{noise}$).

Usage

```
snrPeaks(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A list of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Details

Given a collection of [MassPeaks](#) objects as obtained from [detectPeaks](#), this function provides the thresholds used in each case to determine peaks from the original mass spectra. The thresholds are calculated as the product of a SNR value set by the user and the estimated noise of the signal (see [detectPeaks](#)).

Value

A list of vectors of SNR-based thresholds, one for each sample.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# Some pre-processing

spectra <- screenSpectra(spectra)$fspectra
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)

# Extract thresholds for each mass peak profile

SNRs <- snrPeaks(peaks)
```

spectra	<i>Example mass spectra profiles</i>
---------	--------------------------------------

Description

List of mass spectra ([MassSpectrum](#) class).

Usage

```
data(spectra)
```

Details

Low-resolution version of a MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry data set in the range [2500, 13000] m/z provided for illustration purposes. It consists of 4 technical replicates of 5 biological replicates from 19 bacterial isolates (see [type](#) for associated metadata).

Examples

```
data(spectra)

str(spectra[[1]])
# plot(spectra[[1]])
```

summary.scSpectra	<i>Numerical summary of screenSpectra objects</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This is a summary method for scSpectra objects that generates a numerical summary of the settings and results from applying screenSpectra to identify potential faulty, low-quality raw mass spectra.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'scSpectra'
summary(object, ncases = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A scSpectra object as generated from screenSpectra .
ncases	Number of cases shown in the results table.
...	Other arguments.

Details

A table is generated that includes details of the numerical estimations along with mass spectra ID, A score and the label for each mass spectra, either potentially low-quality (failure) or good-quality (success).

See Also

See [screenSpectra](#) and [plot.scSpectra](#).

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra objects

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra)
summary(sc.results)
```

summaryPeaks	<i>Summary of mass peak profiles</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function generates a numerical summary of a collection of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Usage

```
summaryPeaks(x, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassPeaks objects.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to be used.

Details

For each [MassPeaks](#) on the list this function provides summary statistics of m/z points, peak intensities and SNR thresholds (number, minimum, mean, standard deviation, median, mean absolute deviation, maximum).

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing summary information of a collection of [MassPeaks](#) objects.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
data(type)    # metadata

# Some pre-processing

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra, meta = type)

spectra <- sc.results$fspectra
type <- sc.results$fmata

spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)

names(peaks) <- type$SpectID # spectra IDs are lost after removeBaseline()

# Summary of peak profile features (results for positions 10 to 20)

summaryPeaks(peaks[10:20])
```

summarySpectra	<i>Summary of mass spectra</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

This function generates a numerical summary of a collection of [MassSpectrum](#) objects.

Usage

```
summarySpectra(x, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassSpectrum objects.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to be used.

Details

For each [MassSpectrum](#) on the list this function provides summary statistics of m/z points and signal intensities (number, minimum, mean, standard deviation, median, mean absolute deviation, maximum).

Value

A `data.frame` containing summary information of a collection of `MassSpectrum` objects.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
data(type)    # metadata

# Summary of spectra features (results for 20 first mass spectra)

summarySpectra(spectra[1:20])

# Some pre-processing

sc.results <- screenSpectra(spectra, meta = type)

spectra <- sc.results$fspectra
type <- sc.results$fmeta

spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)

names(spectra) <- type$SpectID # spectra IDs are lost with removeBaseline()

# Summary of spectra features (results for positions 10 to 20)

summarySpectra(spectra[10:20])
```

transfIntensity	<i>Transform intensity of MassSpectrum objects</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function applies user-defined transformations on the intensities of `MassSpectrum` objects.

Usage

```
transfIntensity(x, fun = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list of <code>MassSpectrum</code> objects.
fun	Name of an user-defined transformation function or any other pre-defined one in R.
...	Other arguments.

Details

This function allows the user to define any sensible function to be applied on signal intensities. For logarithm and square root transformations it is equivalent to `transformIntensity` in the MALDIquant package.

Value

A list of `MassSpectrum` objects with signal intensities transformed according to `fun`.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# Scale intensities into [0, 1] by dividing by their maximum value
scale.max <- function(x){x/max(x)} # define scaling function
scaled.spectra <- transfIntensity(spectra, fun = scale.max)

# Compute natural logarithm of intensity values (using the pre-defined sqrt R function)
log.spectra <- transfIntensity(spectra, sqrt)
```

type

Example mass spectra metadata

Description

Metadata associated to the `spectra` data set containing information about isolate, biological and technical replicate numbers and mass spectra IDs.

Usage

```
data(type)
```

Format

The format is:

Isolate: Factor w/ 14 levels "280","43","45",...: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...

BioRep: int 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 ...

TechRep: int 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 ...

SpectID: Factor w/ 315 levels "160408C13","160408C14",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...

Examples

```
data(type)
str(type)
```

wavSmoothing

Discrete wavelet transformation for MassSpectrum objects

Description

This function performs undecimated wavelet transform (UDWT) on mass spectra in [MassSpectrum](#) format.

Usage

```
wavSmoothing(x, thresh.scale = 2.5, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list of MassSpectrum objects.
thresh.scale	Smoothing factor.
...	Other arguments.

Details

This is an adaptation of the [wavShrink](#) function (wmtsa package) to be used with [MassSpectrum](#) objects. See [wavShrink](#) in wmtsa package for options.

Value

A list of [MassSpectrum](#) objects with denoised signal intensities.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# sqrt transformation and signal smoothing using UDWT

spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
```

writeIntensity	<i>Write intensity matrix in different formats</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function writes an intensity matrix as generated by `intensityMatrix` into a file in the R, csv, NEXUS or FASTA formats. For NEXUS format it allows to specify weights for peaks.

Usage

```
writeIntensity(x, filename = "intMatrix", format = c("R", "csv", "NEXUS", "FASTA"),
              binary = FALSE, labels = NULL, weights=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Intensity matrix as obtained from <code>intensityMatrix</code> .
<code>filename</code>	A character string specifying a name for the destination file (filename extension not required).
<code>format</code>	One of R (default .Rdata file), text (comma-separated .csv file), NEXUS (.nex file) or FASTA (.fas file).
<code>binary</code>	Logical value. If TRUE, a binary version (1: peak presence, 0: peak absence) of <code>x</code> is saved (default FALSE).
<code>labels</code>	Optional vector of ID labels for the samples.
<code>weights</code>	Optional numeric vector of peak weights (NEXUS format).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

Details

This is a wrapper function to simplify the writing of an intensity matrix in different formats while adding some extra features. It includes the common NEXUS and FASTA formats as an extension of functions in the `ape` package to handle peak intensity data. It also allows for taxa/sample pre-computed peak weights to be included in the NEXUS file. It checks whether the names meet NEXUS name conventions and gives them adequate format if not. A binary intensity matrix is always internally generated (`binary = TRUE`) when either the NEXUS or FASTA format is chosen. If any, NA values in `x` are assumed to denote zero intensity/peak absence and are then converted into zeros.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects

# Some pre-processing

spectra <- screenSpectra(spectra)$spectra
```

```
spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)
peaks <- alignPeaks(peaks, minFreq = 0.8)

# Intensity matrix

int <- intensityMatrix(peaks)

# default R format

writeIntensity(int, file="int")

# binary NEXUS file

writeIntensity(int, file="int.binary", format="NEXUS", interleaved=FALSE)
```

writeMetadata

Write metadata in different formats

Description

This function is simply a wrapper to write the metadata associated with a collection of mass spectra into a file in either the R or csv format.

Usage

```
writeMetadata(x, filename = "Metadata", format = c("R", "csv"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	Metadata in any sensible data format, preferably matrix or data.frame .
filename	A character string specifying a name for the destination file (filename extension not required).
format	One of R (default .Rdata file) or text (comma-separated .csv file).
...	Other arguments.

Details

It uses either [save](#) or [write.table](#) to store the metadata. Check these functions for adequate data formats.

Examples

```
# Load example data

data(spectra) # list of MassSpectra class objects
data(type)    # metadata

# Some pre-processing

sc.spectra <- screenSpectra(spectra, meta = type)

spectra <- sc.spectra$fspectra # filtered spectra
type <- sc.spectra$fmeta # filtered metadata

spectra <- transformIntensity(spectra, method = "sqrt")
spectra <- wavSmoothing(spectra)
spectra <- removeBaseline(spectra)
peaks <- detectPeaks(spectra)
peaks <- alignPeaks(peaks, minFreq = 0.8)

# Intensity matrix

int <- intensityMatrix(peaks)

# Save resulting data in R format

writeIntensity(int, filename = "MyintMatrix")
writeMetadata(type, filename = "MyMetadata")

# Save resulting data in csv format

writeIntensity(int, filename = "MyintMatrix", format = "csv")
writeMetadata(type, filename = "MyMetadata", format = "csv")
```

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